The House is still in an explosive temper, and the Irish question can scarcely be touched without bringing on a crash. On Thursday night, Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to introduce his Suspensory bill, describing it as a measure to prevent for a limited time new appointments in the Church of Ireland, and to restrain in certain respects the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland. This motion for leave being a formal matter, is seldom or never opposed, and whatever hostility there may be to a bill, is commonly developed at a later stage. But the Tories, spite of their holding office or sufferance, fight the Irish question at every step. Up jumped Col. Stuart Knox, a red-hot Tory from Tyrone County in Ireland, and declared he would resist the introduction of the bill. He justified himself by reading from a speech that had been made, he said, by a gentleman long holding a great position in that House, who had declared the Irish Church could never be destroyed. "except by the vote of a recreant Senate and an apostate nation." Mr. Gladstone asked what Col. Knox was quoting from. Col. Knox replied from Mr. Gladstone himself, speaking in the House in 1835—the precise date he could not give.

Mr. Gladstone asked what Col. Knox was quoting from. Col. Knox replied from Mr. Gladstone himself, speaking in the House in 1835—the precise date he could not give.

Mr. Gladstone, who is the most cautions of mortals, replied that Col. Knox was quoting passages of which he had no recollection, of which he could find no trace, and which he did not believe ever proceeded from his mouth or his pen. The debate went on, leave to bring in the bill was granted without a division and with great cheering from the Liberals, then Mr. Gladstone rose again. He had found the speech queted by Col. Knox, but instead of being a speech delivered by himself in 1835, it proved to be a speech delivered by himself in 1835, it proved to be a speech delivered by Mr. Whiteside on the 10th of April, 1836. Mr. Whiteside is a Tory lawyer of Dublin, made a Judge by this Ministry. To father a speech of his upon Mr. Gladstone was a bit of impudence worthy of Disraeli himself. The House was in a tunult, but grew still to hear how Col. Knox would explain his mistake. When he refused to explain there came a tempest. He refused even to applogize, but intimated that he doubted whether Mr. Gladstone, though reading from Hansard, had completely repudiated the speech. The sense of fair play, which is generally strong in the House, was so outraged by this that they would listen to nothing more. Col. Knox had to sit down under cries of "Shame," that did not come from the Opposition benches alone. This is not a bad sample of the preposterous attacks that have latterly been made on Mr. Gladstone, and of the way in which they have returned to plagne their inventors. With 24 hours to think it over Col. Knox came to his senses, and on the following night apologized, explaining that the speech had been given to him in print as Mr. Gladstone, and of the way in which they have made their way into the Lendon University, and will hereafter be able to compete for lite diplomas. It must not be supposed that this in-volves the question of teaching male and female

dorgo a standard examination, not a competitive one.

Lord Granville described this as a step taken in imitation of the system followed by the Paris University, though he evidently had great doubt whether the same thing would answer for English women as for French. The French women, says his lordship, who is of the bluest blood of the kingdom, possess who is of the bluest blood of the kingdom, possess great practical talent, and exercise a greater amount of influence in political, commercial, and manufacturing affairs than is usual with women in this country. He affirms that there exists a prejudice in England, with a few brilliant exceptions, against women who write or publish a book. He might almost have added that there is the same prejudice in the same circles against men who write a book, or who do anything which society does not require to be done for its own sake. But such a movement as this in the London University is immensely helped by Lord Granville's name. If the Leveson Gowers go in for women's rights the rest of the world is sure to follow.

Far more radical is the proposal which Mr. M. D.

Far more radical is the proposal which Mr. M. D. Far more radical is the proposal which Mr. M. D. Conway advocated in a lecture this week before the South London College on the "Co-education of Men and Women." Mr. Conway, who was never known to go half way in noy new theey, insists on the absurdity of separating the sexes during the period of education, and wants mixed schools for children. education, and wants mixed schools for children, mixed colleges for men and women, and all professions thrown open to the latter. He, too, seems to have a strong name on his side, for Prof. Huxley, Principal of the college, occupied the chair, and the the andience were women.

At a moment when the Queen's name has been brought into some political repreach, her popularity is further imperiled by a report that she meditates an early flight to Balmoral. People have long complained that their sovereign should steadily refuse to find a home in her capital. Keepers of shops and patrons of shops, they who sell silks and diamonds, and they who wear silks and diamonds agreed that the Queen ought to encourage the master passion of either class. Statesmen grambled because the head of the State kept herself remote at Osborne in the midst of a Ministerial crisis. The crisis is not over, the season is but just begun, yet there is an appalling rumor of a journey to Scotland, and a prolonged residence at Balmoral, The hopes kindled by the actual presence of Majesty at her Drawing-Rooms are expressions. dence at Balmoral. The hopes kindled by the actual presence of Majesty at her Drawing-Rooms are exchanged for fears lest the splendors of the season be again dimmed. Such a journey would do much to diminish the loyalty still felt among all classes to the person of the sovereign. It might even cause a repetition of those solemn lectures which from time to time the leading journals and some of the led journals have addressed to Victoria.

time the leading journals and some of the led journals have addressed to Victoria.

Mr. Adams has at last actually put off his harness.
He had his farewell audience of the Queen on Wednesday—in what dress I have, alas! omitted to inquire—and Her Majesty made the usual civil speech to a retiring envoy. Mr. Adams started the same evening for the continent, in one or another part of which he will spend the interval between this and Presidential election. It has been his nurrous even Presidential election. It has been his purpose, ever since his resignation was resolved on, to keep out of home politics till the pending contest was fought out. If Mr. Seward had any plan of bringing him home by a Democratic nomination, Mr. Adams was no party to it. Whatever Mr. Seward in his senility may imagine, Mr. Adams knows the Democrats too well

Imagine, Mr. Adams knows the Democrats toe well to suppose they would take upon them an eld Whig of his pattern.

Mr. Moran, long Secretary of Legation, has been presented by Lord Stanley to the Queen as Chargé d'Affairs, and will take quite good enough care of the diplomacies till Mr. Adams's successor arrives. Who will that successor be † Next to the question, will the President be removed (which I am asked from three to transit tieves a devit themestion of the new Mini-

President be removed (which I am asked from three to twenty times a day) the question of the new Minister lies outermost on an Englishman's lips in his talk with Americans. Lately came a rumor that Gen. Butler was to be the man, which set the prigs a shuddering. For the pleasure of witnessing their contasion, and still more the paroxyisms of horror into which the stanch Anglo-Rebels would be thrown, I should like to see Gen. Butler come.

The racing excitement grows hot with the approach of the Derby-day, which falls on the 27th, a week later than last year, when it was signalized by a snow-storm. The virtue which makes the Turf its home is agitated to know whether the Marquis of Hastings will be permitted to make his appearance on the Grand Stand and in the betting-ring at Epsom. The rule of the Turf, hitherto enforced rigidly, is that a man who loses a bet and does not pay it, shall be excluded from every race-course in England. It is understood that the Marquis of Hastings, who lost some bundreds of thousands of pounds last year, has is understood that the margins of runds last year, has some bundreds of thousands of pounds last year, has paid his creditors five shillings in the pound—25 per cent of their proper claims. His friends gave out cent of their proper claims. His friends gave our that he would not appear at any meeting before the Dorby, and I believe the noble Marquis's face has not, in fact, been seen this year with the contraction. Dorby, and I believe the noble Marquis's face has not, in fact, been seen this year, within the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club. Two of the leading book-makers, who lost most heavily by his defalcation, have sent him word that if he attempts to enter the stand on the Derby-Day, they will require the Stewards to expel him. If he insist on appearing and they keep their word, there is likely to be a pretty row. Will the Stewards enforce the rule against so high a personage? If they do could the British Constitution endure the indignity of seeing a Marquis turned out of the Ring they do could the British Constitution endure the indignity of seeing a Marquis turned out of the Ring
like any untitled swindler! Is there the same law
in England for rich and poor, for high and low! It
is a question of greater moment than you perhaps
think, for the Turf is nearly the most important
institution of this country, and its sole relic of honorable practice is this rule of repulsion against defaulters. Break that and there may come such a crash as
shalf shake half the families whose fortunes are connected in one way or another with this branch of indistry and fountain of honor. The Duke of Hamilton is in no better care than the Marquis of Hastings.
Both are in fact ruined if they pay their debts. Both
hope to recover their loss if permitted to try. What
gambler does not! The first favorite for the Durby,
Lady Elizabeth, against whom not more than three

gambler does not? The first favorite for the Derby, Lady Elizabeth, against whom not more than three to one can be obtained, is the property of the Marquis, backed by him to win an enormous stake, or to lose hose money if she does not win?

Although London is within ten hours of Paris—or perhaps because it is—it finds no difficulty in maintaining a French theater during the season. One would think there are Frenchmen enough in London to require a theater for their amusement. They have

a newspaper of their own, a neighborhood abandoned to them, cafés and hotels kept and frequented almost wholly by exiles from across the straits. But a theater is an expensive luxury, and when the St. James is surrendered to the French drama, it appeals to English rather than French support, is open only during the three fashionable months, and puts its prices 50 per cent higher than any other theater in London. At the Haymarket you pay 7s. for an orchestra stall, about \$2.25 in currency; at the St. James half a guinea, or nearly \$3.50. Last year the house was filled nightly at these prices. The company was mediocre, with a much stronger flavor of the Porte St. Martin than of the Théâtre Français, neither then nor how comprising more than one or two actors known even to suburban fame in Paris.

more than one or two actors known even to suburban fame in Paris.

M. Ravel and Mlle. Deschamps, who are stars in London, are tolerable second-rate actors in Paris. Of the pieces put on the stage of the St. James last year, some would be searcely tolerated at the Variétés. The London papers declaimed against their immorality and open vulgarity. Not less did the house continue to be thronged by the fashion, by girls and women of high rank and character beyond reproach. They tolerated, and often applauded what a Palais Royal audience would have indignantly hissed off the stage. As the theater is this year under the same management, and a part of the same company has returned, the same entertainment may probably be expected. M. Felix need not care much for the paragraphs of stereotyped censure in the newspapers, which continue all the same to notice his performances at great length, and for the most part with high praise.

G. W. S.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Charles Müller has recently designed two little figures representing the Pitcher and the Striker in the favorite American game of base-ball. These figures are so thoroughly good that we shall be surprised if they do not speedily become very popular, and we heartily wish they may. They are true to nature to a degree that modern sculpture, even what is called the best of it, very rarely reaches, but they satisfy the claims of art as well. Two more spirited, energetic figures we have not met with for a long while, and yet when we see what an admirable subject Mr. Müller has hit upon we wonder that none of our men ever saw the opportunity before. It seldom happens that a few dollars will buy so good a work of art as this pair of ball-players, and Mr. Müller is to be cordially thanked, and we trust will be well rewarded, for having put these clever conceptions of his into such cheap materials that hundreds of people who cannot afford to buy a French bronze -and very few of those that are brought to our market except their animals and portrait busts are worth buying-can easily afford to treat themselves to these pretty ornaments for the mantel-piece. We would suggest that they would make very acceptable prizes for school-boys, and even for successful ball-players. So far as beauty and interest are concerned, we would much rather receive them for a "testimonial" than many a silver vase or cup that we have seen in shop windows.

Beside these figures Mr. Müller has also published two which, though very good in their way, have not the charm of entire originality and of artistic beauty that his ball-players have. One is a blacksmith lighting his pipe with the red-hot end of an iron rod; the other is a sculptor at work upon a capital. Of these the blacksmith is much the better; his action is natural, though his attitude is not quite to our mind. It is too "elegant." The action of the sculptor is a little weak; his blows do not tell.

'THE NEW REPUBLIC" BY FERDINAND PAUWELS. Ferdinand Pauwels's allegorical picture, "The New Republic," now on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. Miner & Barker, No. 845 Broadway, is very well worth seeing, both as the latest production of an artist of high standing in Europe, and as another evidence added to the many that have preceded it of the deep interest taken in our national affairs by men of culture

modern school of Belgium, a school that boasts many excellent artists, and at least one-Baron Henri Leys-who has a remarkable talent, if we cannot call it genius. Pauwels is Professor of Painting in the Grand Ducal Academy at Weimar. In 1851 he took the first prize at the Royal Academy of Autwerp, and in the following year he received the first prize for Rome, which entitled him to spend four years of study in that city at the expense of the Belgian Government. In the Great Exhibition of 1862, at London, his picture of the Widow of Van Artevelde bringing, by the hands of her son, her husband's orders and his sword as her contribution to the defense of Ghent against Burgandy, was one of the notable pictures of the great gallery, and gave him a place only second to Leys and Gallalt, after Wappers and De Keyser, its founders or, rather, its restorers, the greatest modern masters of the Belgian school.

which Pauwels has painted this picture, whether the subject was his own choice, or whether it was a commision, but he has evidently executed the work with entire siasm. His object has been to commemorate the two great events in the history of free labor in this country. by which, on the one hand, a race of slaves have been ade citizens and put on the road to enrich a country. which, before, they had only impoverished; and, on the other, a vast domain has been thrown open to industry and thrift, without money and without price. These two great events are the Signing of the Act of Emancipation by Lincoln, and the Passage of the Homestead Bill

In the middle of this large canvas, on a high dais stands the figure of America with welcoming arms in viting the emancipated blacks to share the freedom of her own children, and greeting the crowd of emigrants who press to her shores, with offers of citizenship and Free Homes in her boundless territory. On one side of this majestic figure, but a little behind her, stands Washington in his uniform as Commander-in-Chief, with a group of Old Continentals dimiy seen about him, while on the other is Abraham Lincoln, with his hand resting on the unrolled Proclamation of Emancipation. At the left of the picture a number of negroes represent it various groups the immediate effects of the new evangel to their race. A tall and stalwart mulatto looks proudly up to the Protecting Genius of America, and with one arm clasps his wife, from whom he has long been separated by the cruelty of Slavery, while with the other hand he seizes the plow, the instrument by which his new-found freedom is to be maintained. A girl of ten years—one of the best figures in the picture-clings to her parent with joy, and a naked little picaninny embraces his mother's knees. Near this group, a young white boy lifts from the ground a negro weighed down by chains; the motive of this group is not perfectly clear; the white boy is, cer-tainly, not pointing the fallen black to the figure of the Republic, as the printed description says he is. On the contrary, he appears to be pressing the man down with the right hand, and with the other makes a half-threat ening gesture at America. One would almost think that Pauwels meant by these two to indicate the posture of the conquered South toward the slave and his liberator. The only thing that makes the supposition doubtful is the expression of the boy's face, which is not angry. Behind these foreground figures a number of blacks are gathered about Henry Ward Beecher, who is giving them instruction, while others are pressing up the steps to pour out their gratitude to the power that has freed them. Here again the arrangeent seems defective, for Lincoln is not on the side of the picture that contains the emancipated blacks, nor does he come into relation with them in any way. On their side

s Washington, himself a slaveholder and aristocrat, who really has no place in this picture.

The right-hand side of the painting is filled with a rowd of emigrants, who flock to seek new homes, attracted by the Free Homestead Bill, the author of which, Galusha A. Grow, receives them with outstretched hands, standing very conspicuously on the steps of the dais, his figure relieved against the sky. Many of these emigrants are excellently painted, the heads and costumes are vigorous and characteristic. This group gives the artist an opportunity he has not failed to seize, to show his love of bright, strong color, and the result is very pleasing, although we like best of all in this respect the figure of the little negro girl on the left.

It is certainly very pleasant to think of a foreigner aking so lively an interest in our affairs as to be impelled to paint a picture of this importance doing honor o our progress in ideas. But, while we do not know that he could have chosen any better vehicle than allegory for expressing his thought, we heartily wish there had been, for allegory is a dangerous instrument, and there are few hands that can wield it dexterously. We do not think Mr. Pauwels has earned the right by this picture to have his name inscribed among these few. It is a composition that does not explain itself; nor, indeed, when the explanation has been given, is the arrangement of the groups entirely consistent with that explanation. Certainly Abraham Lincoln should have been placed as conspicuously in relation to the emancipation of the negroes as Mr. Grow is in relation to the emigrant, and more so, for his act is of greater importance than Mr. Grow's, and he is more directly the author of the glorious deed that will always make his name sacred. Congress authorized him to issue a decree of Emancipa-

tion, whenever in his judgment it should seem wise. When he wrote the Proclamation, therefore, and signed it, it was to all intent and purpose his act. Mr. Grow, on the other hand, merely introduced a bill, which Congress passed, and after giving Mr. Grow, as we gladly do, all the praise he is fairly entitled to, we think the credit of the Homestead bill belongs to Congress rather than to him. At all events, his place in the picture is out of all 'proportion to his personal importance. Lincoln, on the other hand, stands removed from the groups of emancipated negroes alike by his position and attitude, while the person selected as the teacher and comforter of the redeemed slaves is neither Lloyd Garrison, nor Wendell Phillips, nor Lucretia Mott, nor any one of the noble men and women who for years sacrificed time, money, position, and everything that social human beings hold dear, for the cause of Freedom. No one of these has any honor in this picture but Mr. Beecher, who has done no more in the cause than a hundred other good men and true who came in at the eleventh hour. But Mr. Pauwels may perhaps be excused for not having exactly hit the mark, while we cordially praise the intention of his picture. It is in many points an excellent work, and we are glad it is to be MARSHALL'S PORTRAIT OF GRANT.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have sent us Mr. Wm. E. Marshall's engraved portrait of Gen. Grant. It is elaborately executed, in the same style with his portrait of Lincoln; but, that seems to us to be a much stronger work. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields summon a long and imposing list of names to prove that this is an admirable likeness of our next President. That amiable lady, Mrs. Grant, heads the list with her enthusiastic approval of this, as of every other, portrait of her distinguished husband. Senator Sumner writes a short oration in favor of the picture. Short as this bit of eloquence is, it contains two antitheses, a climax and a peroration. Mr. Geo. William Curtis is really gushing, and seems not to know which to admire more, Grant himself, or Marshall's portrait of him. Major-Gen. Howard is evidently in some doubt as to what he shall He is sure that the picture sent him is meant for a likeness of Grant. He does not know that he was ever more highly pleased with a work of the kind. The likeness is striking and the pic-ture is life-like. He has several engravings of the General, and Ticknor & Fields know that many of these are excellent, and on the whole all things being considered, he is sure that he should prefer this one. Mr. Huntington, too, joins Mr. Curtis in praising the portrait for the very quality that it does not possess. Mr. Curtis says it expresses Grant's "tenacity." Mr. Huntington says that "the best thing about it is the truth with which it expresses the indomitable spirit of the man." We miss a good many names on this list, but perhaps a different selection is printed with each circular. We have a right to know what Mrs. Stowe thinks of this portrait and what moral she draws from it. Also, we should like to know if Mrs. Spofford approves of it, and, while we are in the begging mood, why not the whole Atlantic staff! It is not easy to say, positively, that a portrait of a public man is, or is not, a good likeness. At least one will be cautious in expressing an opinion in any particular case. But, certainly, if there be any relation between the character and the face of a man, this ought not to be a good portrait of Grant. No man with such a mouth could win a victory of any kind. And there s, beside, a sentimental air about this face which, beside being very disagreeable in itself, is not consistent with what we know of Grant. That it does not look like any of the received likenesses of the General is, perhaps, not a valid argument against it; it is of more weight that it loes not look like the Grant of History, whereas some o the other published portraits-that made by Gurney, for example-do really look like what we conceive of the man. On the whole, then, all things being considered, as Gen. Howard would say, we cannot speak very warmly about this work of Mr. Marshall's, which, since the engraving of it must have cost thim some pains, we should be glad if we were able to do. The worst thing about it is, to our thinking, its failure to render the tenacity and the indomitable spirit of the man.

THE DRAMA.

BROADWAY THEATER. The present week is the seventh of the eneagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, whose series of performances-notwithstanding the fact that it has included none but old pieces-has been attended, from the outset, by those large audiences which testify, in an unmistakable manner, to the popularity of dramatic performers. The pieces that just now occupy the stage of the Broadway are "All Hallow Eve" and "The Latest from New-York;" and Mr. and Mrs. Williams participate in the representation of both. The former is a pleasant little Irish drams, embodying a story of "snap apple night." The latter is a ferce, wherein the Yankee element finds expression. Both plays present, in an amusing combination, comical, eccentric traits of two marked nationalities. Both are sufficiently well cast and mounted, and their performance keeps the specscason with all his wonted vivacity, and with more than his customary attention to the strict requirements of There are signs, indeed, of his desire and design to do, in the future, whatsoever in him lies for th good of dramatic art, rather than exclusively to consider capricious and often incorrect taste of the multitude with a merely mercenary mind. John Brougham, it is already known, is writing a now drama for him, of a higher character than usually marks the Hibernian literature of the stage; and this is to be produced, in a sumptuous manner, next Autemn, when Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams propose to pany and a more elegantly appointed theater than they ave hitherto had. Mr. J. C. Williamson, now of Wa ack's company, and one of the brightest young actors of the day, is to have the first low-comedy and character business. This, however, is only by the way. The more immediate purpose of our paragraph is to note that the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Williams is drawing toward a close, and to commend them once more to the attention of such theater-goers as take pleasure in the Irish Drama, whereof they re the recognized leading representatives in America and the last Williams Matince is set down for to-morrow ofternoon. Making due allowance for the inevitable con tingency of rain, we dare say the last performances of these favorite players will be greeted by delighted crowds.

JOHN Brougham is at the Walnut, Philadel-bia, where a new drama, from the actor's own pen, is amounted, under the title of "Hearts; or, Serpents of

Mr. Daly's new drama will be produced at the Broadway Theater on the evening of Monday, June 8. Matilda Heron's engagement there will last but one week, beginning next Monday.

"Humpty Dumpty" has been produced at the Chestnut, in Philadelphia. Mr. Robert Fraser enacts the Cloven and Mr. J. V. Daily the Pantaloon. Mile. Betty Rigi leads the ballet, having second from the "The White Cockade," at Wallack's Theater,

will be played but twice more—to-night and to-morrov night. Next week, the last of the season, will be devote to "The Stranger," "Masks and Faces," "Love's Sacri night. Next week, the to "The Stranger," " M fice," and "The Rivals."

Miss Kate Reignolds, who lately went to England—thus depriving the American stage of one of its favorites—was to appear at the Princess's Theater, London, on the 22d of May, as Donna Violante, in "Wonder." " Marie Antoinette" will keep its place on the

Marie Antolliete with the place of the bills of the French Theater until the middle of next week. Madam Ristori's engagement draws rapidly to a close. The final opportunities of seeing the great artist should be improved by the lovers of good acting. They are not likely to see her equal in this generation. The 100th representation of "Humpty Dump

ty," at the Olympic Theater, will be given out he evening of Saturday, June 6, and will be celebrated, we learn, in true festival style. On the subsequent Monday the pantomime is to be exhibited in a new dress and with rejuvenated appointments. Matinées, as usual, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mr. John Brougham begins the Summer sea-MI. John Brougham begins the Summer sea, n at Wallack's Theater on the sth of June. Mr. Leater allack, whose health is far from robust, and on whom e cares of the season have weighed somewhat heavily, tires to Long Branch, with his family, on Monday next. r. Theodore Moss will manage Wallack's Theater during

On Saturday afternoon next there will be a performance at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, for the benefit of the American Dramatic Fund. "London Assurance" will be acted by leading actors from the Wal-nut and Arch-st. Theaters. Mrs. John Drew will appear as Lady Gay Syanker, and Mr. John Brougham as Sir Harcourt Courtley.

Six theaters in Philadelphia-the Academy of Six theaters in Philaderphia—the Academy of Music, the Walnut, the Arch, the Chestnut, the Eleventhst. Opera House, and the American—took in \$60,876 during the year ending April 30, 1868. The U.S. Internal Revenue tax paid on all receipts amounted to \$12,817,52. The American was open only eight months of the year, and each of the other houses was closed during one month out of the twelve.

The following is a statement of returns made The following is a statement of returns made to the Revenue Assessors of receipts for the month of April at the different Theaters &c., in New York:
Olympic Theater \$40,209 Theater Confider \$40,012 Siblo's Garden \$31,503 Worrell Sis. Theater \$40,512 Wallack's Theater \$2,523 Worlel Sis. Theater \$4,525 Wallack's Theater \$2,823 Kelly & Leon's Min \$4,505 French Theater \$2,823 Kelly & Leon's Min \$4,505 Broadway Theater \$1,202 Tony Pastor's O. Ho. \$6,872 New-York Circus \$12,505 The return from Wallack's includes four performances given in Brooklyn, which carned about \$6,000.

Mr. Joseph C. Foster, of whom we read that

mentary benefit at the American Variety Theater, on the 5th of June. A Philadelphia paper says: "Mr. Foster's connection with the Philadelphia stage in its palmy days is well remembered. He had a fine idea of stage effect, and was particularly famous for his production of spectacle pieces. As such, his method of bringing out 'Napoleon' at the old Chestnut, many years ago, was considered the most marvelous thing of the time, and obtained for him the soubriquet of 'Napoleon' Foster. He was the right-hand man of 'Barney' Wemyss in the production of his famous show-pieces 'Zanthe,' 'Hernani,' 'The Jewess,' and many more very femarkable and popular metodramas. We should ascribe to him the original production of the 'Naiad Queen' at Burton's National Theater about 1842. He was afterward stage manager for Gen. Welch at the National Amphitheater, Chestnut-st., and, later, a manager there upon his own account."

THE FASHIONS. Translated from Le Follet for The Tribune.

The first beams of the May sun bring to light the prettiest Spring costumes imaginable, all bearing the characteristics of the Louis XVI., Trianon, and Wattens styles. The latter two are particularly striking. A costume Watteau is composed of an underskirt ornamented below with two flounces and having a Watteau tunic over it. The collar is à la abbé galant; the back part of the it. The collar is à la abbé galant; the back part of the tunic falls down like a loose-plaited cloak looped up at the sides. There is a decided air of elegance about this costume. A dress of rich linen-gray silk looped up à la paysame is very becoming, the lower skirt being out round so as not to touch the ground, and ornamented with two plates of linen-gray taffeta twenty centimetres in width. There is about twelve centimetres space between the two flounces. The upper skirt is cut en panier, and completely looped up à la paysame. It may be either made of striped or unicolored material; in the latter case it must, however, be of the same shade as the lower skirt. The waist is cut in a point à la fichu, fastened half way down behind by a kind of a clasp corresponding with the shade of the dress. The fichu has a very deep frill for ornament, crosses in front and meets again behind half-way down the skirt. The sleeves are very light-fitting, and have for ornament a wide frill plaited a la Maintenon at the scams. It is very difficult to give an exact description of those costumes, they are so complicated, but the Watteau style is decidedly the one most in favor. A black taffet dress, for instance, is very fashionable, with a small mantelet plaited all round the neck and falling back as far as a knot of ribbon, which unite two short tunies half-way down the skirt. A longer under-tunic is knotted behind, above a high plaited flounce. The latter costume is both graceful and rich, and leaves room for fancy ornaments of the most gorgeonastyle. Let us now describe a few more simple toilets. A skirt of emerald green taffeta, with small flounces forming an apron, is covered by a tunic, all open in front and wery long behind; the upper part of the tunic is looped up in two large foids en panier. The waist is plain, with fichu Marie Andoincite. A costume of Mexican foulard is composed of a double skirt, bordered with brown silk cords of various sizes, and a cardinal-pelerine in front knotted to the waist behind. The pelerine tunic falls down like a loose-plaited cloak looped up at the sides. There is a decided air of elegance about this

JUNIOR EXHIBITION AT TUFTS COLLEGE.

From Our Special Correspondent. Boston, May 25, 1868.

Boston is now in the midst of her anniversaries, and the city is full of the country folk, who, from every part of New-England, fleek hither at this season, earpet-bag in hand, to meet those of "like faith" from every part of New-England, flock hither at this season, earpet-bag in hand, to meet those of "like faith" with themselves, and, at the same time, make the'! "Spring purchases." Boston "dees" her anniversaries differently from New-York; scarcely less in number or importance, they are crowded into one-half the time and spread over one-fifth the space, so that the city, during this week, has a decidedly crowded appearance. The spirit of Liberal Christianity has its headquarters in Boston, and it is therefore fitting that the principal Universalist College of the country should be located within sight of the State-House, and, though not in the "Hub" iself, still near enough to enlist the sympathy and secure the support of the Hubbites. Two or three times during the year the faculty and students of Toffs College invite their friends to College Hill that they may feast their eyes with the enchanting scenery, their lungs with the purest air, and their minds by listening to the crudite productions of the undergraduates. The Junior exhibition, which took place to-day, has always been a favorite occasion for Bostonians to visit the Hill, and the special train that took the company there this morning was well filled with the beauty and fashion of the city, among whom mingled many of the alumn of the institution, a number of clergymen, and the papas, mammas, and sweethearts of the class of '60, whose "day" it was. College Hill is one of the most charming spots in the vicinity of Boston. Situated about four miles north of the city, on the line of the Boston and Lowell Ratiroad, its clevation above the surrounding country affords fine views of all the cities and villages within a radius of from 10 to 15 miles. To the south lies Boston, with the domes of its State-House and City Hall prominent above all other buildings; to the right of it are Dorrehoster, Brookline, and Cambridge, and to the left East Boston, Chelsea, and Charlestown, while bellind them stretches the harbor with its hundred islee and these and there with hant marine. Extending from Charlestown annoise to the rery foot of the hill is the Mystle River, winding along hrough its low banks, capable of floating the largest easels at high tide, but almost disappearing at the ebb. the entire panerama embraces twenty-two cities and ulflages. On the hill itself, beside the college buildings, binages. On the fill liser, beside the college bindings, burrounded by green lawns, is the reservoir of the harleston Water Works, a beautiful sheet of water, coving five acres, and surrounded by pleasant walks and trives.

The cloudy weather this morning did not interfere with

The cloudy weather this morning did not interfere with the exhibition, for rain is always expected when Tufts has a public day, and, having stopped to breathe after the long climb from the station, and admired the scenery from various points of the eminence, the company was at length, comfortably seated in the Chapel, and after music by Bond's Boston Brigade Band, the order of exercises was as follows. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, well known as the champion of temperance in Massachusetts, occupied the chair:

1. Latin Oration—Dona pro Relpublico Salute Offerenda. Henry Smith Noble, Rutland, Vt.

2. Dissertation—Success not Decreed by Pate. Charles William Burton, Senth Adams.

3. Oratios (sine gradu)—Men of One Idea. Frederic Howard White, Pawtocket, R. I.

Pawtocket, R. L.

4. Dissertation—Progress. Addison Councy, Boston.
5. Oration teins gradus—Weslik the Basis of Civilization. Frank Burgess Cornell, Minnespolis, Minn.
6. Keglish Oration—Tendency of Science and Literature to Diffusion. Arthur Kimer Denison, Norway, Me.
Music.
7. Dissertation—Consistency, Taylor Baroum Fletcher, Exeter, N. H.
8. Disspointion—The lived and the Heart. William Henry Ryder, Medfort, Mass.
9. Keglish Oration—Imagination and Intellect. Charies Warren Sumer, Foxboro, Mass.
Music.

Music.

10. Oration (sine gradu)—The Runnic Sword. William Geo. Toussy, 11. Greek Oration.

11. Greek Oration.

Music.

The young gentlemen all acquitted themselves creditably, were frequently applauded, and received the usual number of bouquets from the hands of their fair friends in the audience.

At the close of the exhibition many returned to Boston.

At the close of the exhibition many returned to Boston, while others spent an hour examining the curiosities in the cabinet, elimbing to the top of the buildings for a view of the pleasant scenes, or promenading on the lawn. The students now have a recess of a week.

The trustees held their annual meeting in the vestry of the School at. Church in this city, at 3 o'clook. The Executive Committee hade a report, showing that the affairs of the College were in a very satisfactory condition. From the report of the Treasurer it appeared that the total receipts for the year amounted to \$55,737.47, and the expenditure to \$55,899.80. On the fourth article of the warrant the trustees assented to the sale of the estate of the late Ira Warren, M. D., situated in Winthrop. It was shown by the executors that the estate of the late Sylvanus Packard is yielding an annual income of about \$19,000, the most of which will accrue to the college at the end of about 12 months.

The following officers of the Board of Trustees were elected for the ensuing year: President, Oliver Dean, M. D.; Vice-President, Richard Frothingham, A. M.; Secretary, Lucius R. Page, D. D.; Treasurer, Thomas A. Godard, A. M. Executive Committee—Richard Frothing

D.; Vice-President, Bichard Frothingham, A. M.; Secretary, Lucius B. Page, D. D.; Treasurer, Thomas A. God lard, A. M. Executive Committee—Richard Frothing hars, A. M., A. A. Miner, D. D., Thomas B. Thayer, D. D. Thomas A. Goddard, A. M., James C. Curtis, esq., Na thaniel Adams, esq., the Hon. T. T. Sawyer.

WHITTIER TO COLFAX.

Colfax !—well chosen to preside
O'er Freedom's Congress, and to guide,
As one who holds the reigns of fate,
The current of its great debate;
Prompted by one too wise and good,
And fair, withal, to be withstood,
Here, from our northern river banks,
I send to thee my hearty thanks
For all the patience which has borne
The weary toot of Bunkum's horn,
The hissang of the Copperhead,
And Folly dropping words of lead!
Still wisely ready when the scale
Hangs poised to make the right prevail,
Still foremost, though Secession's head
Be crushed, with scornful heel to tread
The life out from its writhing tail!
As wise, frm, faithful to the end
God keep thee, prays thy sincere friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS. The novel and interesting exhibition of a

ew appliance for saving life in the water, which came off on Wednesday, was witnessed by many persons and ap-peared to give general satisfaction. The apparatus consists simply of a cork jacket, weighing about six pounds, and a rubber suit weighing about two and a half pounds, the latter fitting loosely over the regular dress, adjusted in two or three minutes, and covering the entire body excepting the face and hands. There are also foot-weights for ballast and a small tin case capable of containing provisions, signal flags, reckets, &c. This may be attached to the waist by a string, and floats on the surface. For the purpose of thoroughly testing the contrivance, the Government

steamer James Smith was chartered, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon steamed down toward the Narrows. The inventor and a colleague arrayed themselves and plunged fearlesslessly in, though the water was rough, and, sinking to the waist, remained upright, and paddled off amid applause. Persons on passing vessels were much surprised at the unusual scene, and, in two or three instances, put out small boats to take up the adventurers, supposing that thereby they were doing a merciful service, but the adventurers generously refused to avail themselves of the kindness, and remained aftent for nearly an hour and a half. They then worked their way to the steamer, were taken on board, and having disburdened themselves of their life-saving equipments, their clothing was found to be quite dry, and notwithstanding the fact that they had paddled or floated five or six miles, they did not seem to be much fatigued. Altogether the exhibition appears to indicate that shipwrecks may be robbed of half their terrors by this simple but ingenious combination of rubber and cork.

MR. STANTON.

Mr. C. A. Dana, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, writes as follows of ex-Secretary Stanton:

War, writes as follows of ex-Secretary Stanton:

With Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton's relations were peculiar. There was no extraordinary sympathy between them till near the close of the Rebellion. The determined manners and uncompromising earnestness of the Secretary were not attractive to the gentler and more variable nature of the President; but at last, their overpowering interest in the common cause, and their equal faith in the truths of democracy and popular freedom overcame all hinderances, and their frendship became profound and perfect. The wisdom of the Secretary, his jealous care that the war should work no injury to the liberties of the people, won greatly upon Mr. Lincoln's judgment; and at the last there was no other man whose advice he received with so much confidence, or followed with so little people, won greatly upon Mr. Lincoln's judgment; and at the last there was no other man whose advice he received with so much confidence, or followed with so little deduction. Had he hved, Mr. Stanton's counsels would have been extremely influential in shaping the course of the Administration; and when we say that one of the last events before Mr. Lincoln's death was the submission to him by the Secretary of a plan for the reorganization of Virginia on the basis of equal suffrage for all loyal men, and that Mr. Lincoln favored this plan, our readers can perceive what protracted, useless, and dangerous conflicts would have been avoided had the President been spared. When Mr. Johnson took office, one of his first acts was to request Mr. Stanton to stand by him, as he had stood by Mr. Lincoln. Their beginning together was cordial and promising, and we shall not attempt to narrate the progress of their alienation. When the President became a renegade to his party, he ceased to have a friend and supporter in the Secretary. The latter was also an immovable antagonist to thousands of claims by means of which Mr. Johnson's new allies sought to filch money from the treasury. The President knew, too, that as long as Mr. Stanton was in the War Department, it would be impossible to execute any of the mad schemes for taking possession of the Government and turning out Congress which, at various times, have been formed in his half-crazy brain. For all these reasons he determined months ago to get rid of him. This design Mr. Stanton has resisted, not for his own sake, but because the safety and welfare of the country have seemed to require it. The Senate having now, however, decided otherwise, he has laid down an office which he long since desired to leave. He will carry with him into retirement the esteem, admiration, and envy of those who know him best. It has been his fortune to do a great work in the preservation of his country, and to establish a fame which will grow brighter and brighter as her history is developed.

A REMARKABLE ANCIENT TEMPLE. A correspondent of a "Sesesh" religious journal published in this city tells the following somewhat actounding story: "I am the discoverer of an im-mense cayern in the Palisades of the Hudson, fully one mile in length and at least half a mile wide, with a mile in length and at least half a mile wide, with a vaulted roof, higher than that of Trinity Church, supported by innumerable pillars, which must have been erected by the hand of man many centuries since, and farnished with innumerable side recesses, antechambers, and long winding passages of the most wonderful construction. Rains of what have evidently been altars, erected thousands of years ago, are abundant, together with the moldering bones of beings of enormous stature, as belonging to a race of glants that formerly inhabited the earth. The floors of this remarkable cavern are as smooth and hard as granite, though covered deep is discernible through the all-pervading gloom, with spacious stone steps leading thereto. From these mysterious cavities the sound of rushing waters fall upon the ear, with other reverberations of a strange, unfearthly character. The cavern, it, is manifest, is not, like the Kentucky cave, a freak of nature, but, as already conjectured, the work of man in some early period of the world's history. Cabalistic signs cover the bases of some of the pillars, while figures bearing a close resemblance to sphinxes, deaths' heads, and mummles, as if of Egyptian design, adorn various portions of the walls and roof." The correspondent goes on to tell the manner in which he made the discovery of this remarkable cavern. As long ago as last Summer he was wandering one day in contemplative mood along the Palisades, when he espicit two rabbits. Resigning contemplation for the pleasing prospect of rabbit pie, he started in pursuit, and the chase led to the mysterious wonder which he so glowingly describes above. Since that time he has made frequent visits to the place, and still the wonders grow. Why he has so long kept this remarkable discovery a profound secret, or what use he contemplates making of the cavern, he does not inform us. vaulted roof, higher than that of Trinity Church, sup-

THE CANAAN CHILD MURDERER

It is stated that important developments have been made which would seem to require, in the interests of justice, that the execution of Brown for the murder of the child Angie Stewart of Canaan, which is set down for the 50th should be delayed at least until after the trial of his wife, who is also under miletment for the same offense. It is new alleged that the murdered girl was the liegitimate offspring of Brown, and that he took her from Dayton, Ohio, at the urgent solicitation of her mother, who was unable to support her. If this fact can be proven, it disposes of an important branch of testimony adduced by the prosecution. He has recently made this statement privately, not desiring that it should be made public before his death. He is a man of weak mental powers, and is undoubtedly controlled by his wife, who is described as a woman of strong will, and of a scheming, cruel, and revengeful disposition. It is believed by impartial, intelligent and conscientious persons who have carefully investigated all the facts of the case, that the whole plot was terests of justice, that the execution of Brown for the tigated all the facts of the case, that the whole plot was conceived and executed by her without his knowledge before the fact, and that now Brown prefers to offer him solf as a sacrifice for his wife rather than make a statement that would at once releve him and fasten the guilt of the murder upon her. It is contended also that various other important facts can be adduced, at variance with the previous testimony, which Brown could not bring to light on account of his poverty; and that if he is executed the probability is that his wife will not be convicted, and that the real facts of the case will never be divulged. Hence her safety would be promoted by the execution of her husband. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter, who visited the condemned man and his wife in jail, and who fully satisfied himself of her controlling power over her husband has written a letter on this subject, in which he says: "I think it is deplorable that he is to be executed before the woman is tried. That ought to be prevented if possible."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS. RICHMOND, Ind., May 28 .- The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good plars of this, the leading temperance order in America, has been in session here the past three membership of 500,000. Three enthusiastic public meet-ings were held. Officers have been elected as follows: Templar, Orne of Massachusetts; Counselor, Giles of West Virginia, vice Reed of West Virginia; Secretary, Spencer of Ohio; reflected Treasurer, Campbell of Mis-

CITY MISSIONS.

The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting on Tuesday evening in the Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-st., near Fifth-ave. A num ber of the missionaries made statements of their visits in tenement houses and shanties, in cellars and garrets, and tenement houses and shanties, in cellars and garrets, and showed the effect of sympathy and kindness, even among the poorest and most degraded. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, reviewed the religious history of New-York, and gave some striking figures of progress and the general results of city missions. The Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Superintendent of Missions, said the great object of the city mission is to go out into the strects and lanes of the city and gather the people into the Mission Station, and tell them of Jesus. The missionary goes everywhere as the servant of the churches to preach Christ and his salvation. The Rev. J. W. Buckland, pastor of the church, said: You have given us a true sermon of gospel grace in the interesting exercises of the evening, and I give you my soul's commendation. I think we may hear the Master saying, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me of the least of these, it is presented we find the following figures: 3s missionaries; 12 mission stations; 7 mission Sabbathschools; 1 reading-room; 11,155 missionary visits; 351 religious meetings; 604 persons persuaded to attend churches and missions; 235 children led into Sunday-schools; 200 temperance pledges; 77 Bibles and Testaments gives; 120 sermons preached; 65,025 tracts distributed; 178 families and 890 persons relieved; \$450 expended, of money, specially contributed, for relief of worthy poor, and a number of packages of second-hand clothing distributed. Contributions to sustain this missionary work during the Summer are very much needed, and should be sent to Lewis E. Jackson, Assistant Treasurer, No. 30 Bible-House. showed the effect of sympathy and kindness, even among

Yesterday the long-talked-of match between the sloop-rigged yachts Flirt, of the Ione, and Lurline, of the Columbia Yacht Clubs, came off from the Club-House of the latter, foot of West Fifty seventh-st., North River. of the latter, foot of West Fifty-seventh-st., North River. The match was for \$50 a side, and arcse from a discussion respecting the sailing qualities of each, which was caused by the Lurline being awarded the prize at a regatta last season, the Flirt coming in abead and turning the stakeboat at the wrong end, thereby losing it. There was much excitement evinced by the friends on both sides. The Flirt was the favorite in the betting, at odds of 10 to 7. The course sailed was from a stake-boat anchored off the Club-House to and around Robbin's Reef. Messrs. Edwin Skidmore and Capt. E. Hewitt were appointed judges, and Capt. Weldon was selected as referee. The Lurline was allowed 22 seconds start, and both boats got away nicely at 10:40 a. m., a desirable north-east breeze filling their sheets and carrying them along at a good speed. The Lurline had a decided advantage over her opponent all the way down until after passing Bedioe's Isiahh, when the Firt lay well to the breeze and soon gave her the go-by, turning the stake-boat, about 12 lengths ahead, at 12:00\frac{1}{2} p. m., thus making the half-distance in 1 hour, 20 minutes, and 7\frac{1}{2} seconds. The Lurline turned at one minute later. On the homestretch the First held her own well, and when the Elysian Fields were reached, the wind had shifted to the north, thus obliging the boats to tack. It was then apparent to all that the Flirt was to be the winner, as she was the best sailer close-hauled to the wind. She came in 12 minutes and 44 minutes. The Lurline was sailed by Lewis Claude, the Fift by William H. Cornett. Much enthusiam was manifested by the friends of the winner. The match was for \$50 a side, and arese from a discussion

THE FIRST YACHT-RACE OF THE SEASON.

THE COURTS.

CIVIL.

In the U. S. District Court (in Admiralty—Southern District), The Collision case of Nichols et al. agt. The Fropeller Nersus was heard. The libelants are the owners of the schooner Connecticut. They allege that the Nersus of the Neptune Steamship Line, on the 24th of November, 1865, on the East River, of Twentiethest., while on the passage to Boston—the schooner being bound for Bridgeport Conn.—through carelessness, while attempting to gain distance, ran into the schooner, carrying away her bow-sprit, must, and all her rigging. Claimants deny carelessness, and aver that the propeller was run into by the schooner, which, instead of running out its track, and denly came about and ran its bowaprit on the starboard quarter of the propeller. Decision reserved.

In the U. S. District Court, in Bankrupter

In the U. S. District Court, in Bankrupter In the U. S. District Court, in Bankruptey, Southern District, a question as to satisfaction of judgments arose in the case of John P. Smith and James Smith, bankrupts. The Smiths were adjudicated lavoluntary bankrupts. Prior to the filing of the petition for them to be declared bankrupts, two judgments had been obtained against them, in good faith, in the Supreme Court of this State, and executions issued under one of which a levy was made on their personal property and the other was held by the Sheriff. It was now contended that the property levied on was liable for all the debts of the bankrupts, but the Court decaded that these judgments are lieus on the estate of the bankrupts as against the assignee in bankruptey, for the benefit of the judgment creditors, and that if there is not sufficient property levied on to satisfy the liens, the assignee huse property levied on to satisfy the liens, the assignce must pay the deficiency out of the property of the bankrupts in his hands. In the United States Circuit Court, Southers

pay the deficiency out of the property of the bankruph in his hands.

In the United States Circuit Court, Southern District, yesterday, Judge Nelson discharged the petriury until Hofolock a. m. to-day.... On motion of District Attorney Courtney, Assistant United States District Attorney Dudley F. Phelps was admitted to practice in an the degrees in both the United States Creunt and District Courts of this District... In the well-known libel case of Cook agt. The Tribune Association, Mr. James T. Brady of counsel for plaintif, desired to have the Court set as early day peremptorily for the trial, as he desired the case should be tried as soon as reached on the calendar, and that it was important that after a day was set there should be no postponement, as plaintiff witnesses were scattered in many distant States, and it would be a great hardship and exponent to assemble them, and then not have the trial proceed at the time the Court might indicate. Mr. Isalah T. Williams, of counsel for The Tribune Association, said the case would be a long one, and the state of his health would not, at present, permit of his undertaking a case of more than a day duration, while this would only be just to put the case over till Autumn, if it could consistently be done. Judge Nelson thought it possible the case might not be reached before he caseed sitting, which he would do at the end of June, and said it had better stand as it is at present, and if reached, he would then hear coursel and decide as to the time of trial....Judge Nelson also heard argument in the appeal in the cases of the United States agt, the steamships Manhattan, Bultic, City of Paris, America, and Atlantic. Libels were filed aratiset these vessels in the Court below to recover ponalities from their masters and owners, for alleged violations by them of the American Passenger act of 1855, in not constructing borths on the vessels of the capacity required by the provisions of that act. Exceptions were taken to the label by claimants, on the ground that the act d

CRIMINAL.

In Justice Cornwell's Court, Brooklyn, yes-terday, Charles and Mary Williams were held under bonds to keep the peace, on the complaint of William Dixon, who accused them of using threatening and abus-tye language toward him.

ive language toward him. In Justice Eames's Court, Brooklyn E. D. Richard Lovett, the companior, of Thomas Kenny in the committal of the thert of a barrel of beer from North Second-st, on Tuesday last, was fined \$20, which he paid. Kenny is in jail awaiting examination.

The case of Dolan agt, the Mayor-a suit brought by a property-holder to prevent the laying of Stafford pavement in Seventh-ave.—was to have been argued on a motion for an injunction, yesterday, but, monsequence of the illness of Judge McCunn, was adjourned to Saturday.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Hudson County, Egbert Van Santen, who calls himself a lawyer and a claim agent, was found guilty of forging the indersement on a county check for \$100 from the United States Treasurer, payable to Bernard Breaman. Albert Von Schomberg cashed the cheek, Van Santen telling him that, as the banks were closed at the time, he would give \$20 to have the check cashed. You Schomberg was unable to get money for the check at the bank. At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday

At the Court of Special Part of the Indian Coss, formerly the mistress of Joe Coburn, accused Mary McDernott who with herself resides at No. 33 Rose-st., of assault and lattery and stabbing her with a knife. The accused was remanded to the City Prison for a further examination.
Orlando V. Carter, mate of the ship Pedre, who can the 20th inst. bit off the ear of one of the samen named Charles Bilfelt, was fined \$50, and committed to the Peattentiary for six months, or until such time as the fine is cond. In the United States Commissioner's Office

In the United States Commissioner's Office, before Commissioner Betts, the murder case of the United States against George W. and Ira B. Staples came on The defendants were, respectively, the master and red mate of the American bark Helen Angter, and, as previously reported, are accused of murdering Thomas Holland, one of the crew of the vessel, on her late passage from Havre. Testimony was then taken showing that defendants beat, kicked, troined, and set a dog on Holland, who died five days afterward from the effects of the treatment. The case was then adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Supreme Court, the case of Caldwell In the Supreme Court, the case of Caldwell agt. The New-Jersey Steamboat Company, growing out of the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat St. John was cencluded by a verdict for the plaintiff for \$40,000. On Wednezday the jury went out. Yesterday, at the opening of the Court, they requested further instructions as to the testimony of Canfleid, Wright, and King. Judge Cardozo said that it was better that the stenographet should read to them that testimony, which was done. Judge Cardozo again impressed them with the importance, in view of the length of the trial, of agreeing. After being out about an hour longer, they brought in a verdict for \$20,000. The Court added an allowance of 5 per cent.

for \$20,000. The Court added an allowance of 5 per cent.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before adderman ward, Dewitt C. Conklin, a clerk in the employ of J. R. Lamont, lace importer at No. 634 Broadway, was accused by the President of the East River National Bank of forging the name of his employer, at different times, to drafts amounting in all to \$1,200. The drafts were of the denomination of \$00, and imitated well the handwriting of Mr. Lamont. The last one was presented on Wednesday. Conklin is only 17 years of age, and lived with a nymph du pave in Greene-st., upon whom he says he spent most of the money. When arrested, a revolver and dirk knife were found in his possession. He plead guilty, and was held for trial.

In the Essex Market Police Court, before In the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, Archibald Kitchen and Joseph Miller, for having stolen 500 pounds of rope, valued at \$100, from the factory of Lawrence Brothers, Brooklyn, were held for trial... Caroline Underhill, on a charge of stealing \$20 from James Fitzpatrick of No. 202 East Nineteenthst, was committed... Michael and Ann Gill, accused of stealing \$354 worth of property from David Frank, were held for examination... Timothy G. Glimore was committed for trial on an accusation of having drawn a check signed H. D. Wright to his own order on the Oriental Bank for \$25, and then presented it to Matthew Gavin of No. 77 Cannon-st., in payment of \$5 which he had borrowed from him, receiving \$20 in change.

In the suit of Darcy, administrator, agt. The Third-ave. Railroad Company, before Judge Barbour, in

In the suit of Darcy, administrator, agt. The Third-ave. Railroad Courpany, before Judge Barbour, in the superior Court, reported yesterday, the Jury brought in a sealed verdiet for plaintiff of \$850... A ani for slander, brought by one Donnelly against T. O'sullivan, resulted in six cents damages. Judge Barbour also dismissed the complaint of S. F. Cox against Thomas Bamber for false imprisonment, on the ground that it did not appear by the testimony that the defendant had caused the arrest of the plaintiff. .. In the other branels of the Superior Court, held by Judge Robertson, a curious suit is pending between Halena Kalterbach and John Meyer. The plaintiff was gored in the Central Park by a buil which she alleges belonged to the defendant. The defendant seems to have taken some pains for the care of the plaintiff during her sickness, in consequence of the injury, promising the person in whose house she was nursed at that time to pay her reasonable expenses, and making no defense in the action brought for those expenses. He defends the present suit brought for the injuries, on the ground that he was not the owner of the animal. Case still on.

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before

In the Tombs Police Court, vesterday, before Justice Dowling, Samuel Davis and Michael Reysolds were accused of having unlawfully effected an entrance into the Bowery Theater, on Wednesslay night, by getting upon the roof of an adjoining building, "the Atlantic Garden," and thence making their way into the theater by a window on the third tier. The motive of the act was to obtain a view of the performance without payment. Mr. Freight, the proprietor of the theater, said that acts of this kind were of constant occurrence, and it was to put a stop to the annoyance that he had brought the matter before the Court. Both lads were committed to the City Prison for disorderly conduct... Mary Case, a notorious character, arrested for drunkenness on Wednesday night, pleaded to be sent to her asister in Pennsylvania, promising that in the event of being sel free she would do better in the future. Justice Dowling ordered her release, and directed the officer to give her a good breakfast and put her abourd the morning train for Pennsylvania, at the same time disbursing the necessary funds from his own purse....John McCatry, arrested for having stolen & from Georgiana Way on Wednesday night, was committed to answer. Thomas McGuire, arrested for assault and battery preferred by Mary Shaw of No. 42 James-st., was held in ball to answer. In the Tombs Police Court, vesterday, before

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT—CHARBERS—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Call of calendar, 12 m. Reserved Cases.

195. Hart agt. Daly et al.